LOUISIANA COOLING OFF. THE COUNTRY DEMOCRATS STILL

EFFERVESCING. CHARACTE AISTIC DISPATCH FROM GEN-ERAL SPÆRIDAN-HIS REPORT OF DE-ON THE WAY-PANEUIL HALL AND COOPER INSTITUTE JUST WAKING UP-HORRORS OF VICKSBURG-FOREIGN

AND ? AISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The Associated Press sends us a long letter from one Henry O. Dibble, (whoever that is,) addressed to Hon. Charles Foster, in which he confesses, that he has been a firm and consistent supporter of the Kellogg government since 1872, but that now, seeing things from a different standpoint, he wishes to have the committee look upon all the transactions of the Kellogg regime as revolutionary and of no account. He does not confess to any other inducement for his change except a fresh gush of patriotism and the forlorn state of affairs. He does not tell what inspired the gush-whether it was intimidation or the seductive wooings of the White Lengue, Under these circumstances, we do not consider his evidence of a column worth that space in this

It is understood, foreshadows the programme of Louisiana Republicans for the recentruction of the State. Prominent partisans have been engaged for some days preparing a bill for Congress, providing a provisional government for Louisiana under military rule. Congressman Morey left for Washington this alternoon and

will, it is stated, introduce the bill at once. The telegraph also brings to us at 3 a. m. another column or two of a memorial of Mr. Wilts and sixty-two of his adherents to Congress, detailing the proceedings of the 4th as they have already appeared in these columns. Their republication is unnecessary. The following telegram from General Sheridan tells the whole

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S EMPORT COMING. New ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The following dis-patches published here:

ton. D. C..

I shall send you this evening a report of affairs as they actually occurred here on the 4th instant. My telegram to you of that date and those of the 5th and 6th inst, are so truthful of the condition of affairs in this section, and strike so near the water-line, that the ministers of the Gospel and others are appealed to keep the ship from sinking. Human life has been held too cheaply in this State for many years.

MISSISSIPPI. THE VICKSBURG INVESTIGATION,
VICKSBURG, Jan. 8.—The committee of investigation to-day examined a large number of witnerses and developed the killing of four colored men not heretofore reported. Ike Mosely, living near Haines Bluff, testified that a few nights after the fight Wm. Vaughan was shot at a funeral near there; that Joe. Cook, Governor Shepord and Emanuel Taber, all colored, and neighbors of his, were taken from their homes by a party o whites, among whom were Captain Alex. Holman and Kende, and were taken to near Mrs. Fox's and killed. Cook and Taber in addition to being

HAD THEIR THEOATS CUT AND THEIR EARS CUT

The bodies lay on the road several days before they were buried, their friends being afraid to bury them. He (witness) ewed his escape to the fact that he hid in Vaugau's grave. This witness described the reign of terror among the blacks in that vicinity and stated he had left there and gone to Louisiana, leaving everything behind, and that Captain John Hogan advised him to keep out of the way.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY LEA was then examined at great length in regard to the defalcations of various county officers already reported, all of which he established by producing the indictments. He did not think under ex-Crosby's pond as tax collector was produced, and what was supposed to be the bond of the sheriff was another bond as tax collector, with no amount specified in the bond, the discovery of which created a sensation.

INDIANA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HENDRICES. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8 .- Gov. Hendricks delivered his message to the Legislature to-day in joint convention. The message is long and de-voted chiefly to State affairs. The Governor closes his message as follows :

closes his message as follows:

"I had intended to restrict this communication to subjects that are of special interest to the State of Indiana, and had written all I intended to say when it became known to the country that a free representative government had been broken down in the State of Louisiana by military violence. It is a fundamental right and essential to free institutions that a Legislative body shall be the judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members.

"It is declared in the Constitution of the United States and in the constitution of Louisiana; it is exclusive, and no power, not even the judiciary, can interier with or question it. It is a prerogative of the State, because without it no free State can exist. Without any pretext of domestic violence that right has been taken away from the popular branch of the Legislature of Louisiana, and members recognized by that body have been driven from the hall by armed soldiers under the command of United States military officers and others not recognized by that body as members have been seated as such.

"The cause of the House of Representatives of Louisiana and of its constituency is your cause, and will be the cause of the needs to representative of Louisiana and of its constituency is your cause, and will be the cause of the needs to the representative of Louisiana and of its constituency is your cause, and will be the cause of the needs to the recommend of Louisiana and of its constituency is your cause, and will be the cause of the needs of the recommend.

"The cause of the House of Representatives of Louisians and of its constituency is your cause, and will be the cause of the people you represent. So long as constitutional and independent legislation shall be the choice held by them as a right, shall the privilege of the people to make their own State laws by their chosen representatives rest upon the right, or only upon permission? The voice of the people should be so expressed as to restore that right. I ask you to protest against and denounce the usurpation as a crime to be detested, and not a precedent to be respected."

PANUEL HALL PREPARING TO PROTEST. BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The Journal this afternoon says steps are being taken in Fanuell Hall to very strong not only among those who are oppoents of the Administration but with those who

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.
BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The Hoosac tunnel corpor ters made their report to the Legislature to-day. They give reasons in favor of a connection with the Albany and Susquehanna railroad and through it with the Eric and Pennsylvania railroad. They have little confidence of any great advantage from the connections with the road to Oswego, but believe that very great advantages may be gained by an extension of the Schenectady

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS Conconn, Jan. 8 .- Hon. Frank Jones, of Portrmouth, has been nominated for Congress in the First, and Hon. S. N. Bell, of Manchester, in the Second district of New Hampshire, to-day. The conventions were harmonious, and each adopted resolutions denouncing the interference of the Federal Government in the civil affairs of Louir-

A CLERGYMAN CHANGES BASE. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 8.—Rev. T. J. Lesk, paster of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city, who signed the card forwarded last night denying the statements of Gen. Sheridan as to the banditti of this State, will publish a card in the morning stating that he signed that card under misapprehension, and adds that upon reliable and considerable evidence since received, he is satisfied the statements of that paper are not

MCERGONERY, ALA., Jan. 8.-Mesers, Luttrell. Coburn and Cannon were in Enfaula yesterday. They examined many witnesses as to the alleged intimidation, riot, &c., on last election day. Also, one Republican as to the State debt, whose state ment in writing was received by the committer, Another Republican witness filed a long document as to the relative voting strength of the two parties and charging that the Democrats polled filegal votes. The committee reached here this morning, but left immediately for

Washington, and will reach that city Saturday turned to the State the bonds indursed by the State to the amount of \$1,000,000, and took in lieu

SHIP CAPSIZED. eserted by Thomas Whiteridge & Co., of this city, capeined and sunk this morning at Chase's wharf, foot of Caroline street, while being towed across the slip to the opposite dock. The tug Vigilant was earried under by the ship, and now lies under her. The top spars of the skip were carried away. Her damage will probably amount to several thousand dollars. No lives lost.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. "Katie King" has confessed in an autobiography printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer of to-day, ofirmed by adidavits, the imposture o watch

she has been guilty, The Democrats of Philadelphia celebrated the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans last hight and denounced the Provident, of grarse.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS. GERMANY.

PERCEITS TO ATTRACT COIN TO EUROPE. Standard from Berlin says: The Bank Commis ion have passed a resolution that the Imperial Bank buy gold ingots at 1,392 marks 50 pfennings per pound, in order to compete successfully with the American Government and attract gold to Germany. This action is taken in view of the resumption of specie payments in the United States

EAILING OF THE KING. LONDON, Jan. 9.—King Alfonso sailed from Marseilles on Friday morning for Barcelona.

ACCESSIONS TO ALPONSO'S PARTY. The Times' special from Madrid announces that Gen. Cohrera has sent in his adhesion to King

PRODURED MINISTERS. The Marquis de Molins, the new Minister of Marine, will probably go to Paris: Rivas to Rome, and Quesada to London as ambassadors. FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MACMARON'S POLICY. LONDON, Jan. 8 .- The Times' special dispatch from Paris says: "President MacMahon has de-cided to summon Wm. Dufau, and La Boulaye, Baron De Lacy and the Marquis De Castellane, to a consultation upon the subject of the forma-tion of a new cabinot and agreement upon a pro-gramme of policy. It is certain that this attempt to constitute a cabinet from Wednesday's majority in the Assembly will be fruitless, but it is indispensable to render the Marshal's situation clear in the eyes of the nation and prove the impossibility of any Government security by the support of the minority that can be depended upon. Marshal MacMahon will then be free to hoose a cabinet from those whose programme he can accept, and this cabinet will be charged with the conduct of the general election."

A NEW MINISTRY.

Panis, Jan. S.—It is stated that a basis for a new ministry has been settled. Broglie de Cares and Fourton will be the casef members.

THE POPE'S BENEDICTION. The Pope, replying to the congratulations of ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, on Epiphany, sends his apostolic benediction for herself and her son, Alfonso, and prays God to grant the latter all happiness in the diffiult task which he is about to

BEECHER-TILTON SUIT.

New York, Jan. 8 .- There was as large an attendance of people in the corridors of the Brook-lyn court this morning as on the previous days, and it required vigorous efforts on the part of the police to preserve a passageway for the jurors through the throng to the doors leading to the court-room. About an hour before the doors were thrown open the crowd which had assembled vented their impatience in shouting, cheer-ing, and other ways, expressive of disapproba-Theodore Tilton occupied a prominent place in front of the court-room. When the court opened. Judge Wilson, addressing the counsel asked them what was their further pleasure.

ANOTHER JUROS CHALLENGED. Ex-Judge Morris peremptorily challenged austin Packard, one of the jurers in the box, and he was told to retire.

A FULL JURY AGAIN.

The work of filling up the jury again proceeded. Michael Burns was then accepted as a jurer. Mr. Beach, of Tilton's counsel, said at that point he would not interpose any other challenge, but might do so before the jury were ac,

BURNS SET ASIDE The defence then excepted to Michael Burns, John F. Taylor was then sworn in. Israel Donnes, one of the jurous in the box, was perempto-rily challenged by the prosecution, making the last peremptory challenge for them. Wm. F. Jeffrey, figur broker was the next juror

sworn. Defence then excused Mr. Westman, thus exhausting their two peremptory challenges. After consultation between the counsel on both sides, Mr. Evarts stated to the court that counsel had decided to excuse Messrs. Huckie and Blunt from serving as jurors. The work of obtaining two jurors was proceeded with, and Jno. McMann and Chester Carpenter, flour merchants, were accepted. The court then administered the usual caution to the jury, and the case was adjourned the jury were sworn to try the cause, KILLED HIS WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

CINCINSATI, Jan. 8 .- Hatch McDaniels, steamboat captain, was killed at Point Pleagant, W. Va., last Wednesday, by Wm. Weitsel. The latter had been absent, and on his return home learned that criminal intimacy existed between McDaniels and his wife. Seizing his shot-gun he started to find McDaniels, who had just gone to the river to water his horses. Overtaking him then walked to the wounded man, and placing the muzzle to his body delivered another barrel containing eleven shot, killing him. Weitzel ha

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER. RICHMOND, VA., Jan. S .- Lewis Adams, col d, was executed to-day at Pittsylvania Court House for the murder of another negro, named Rice Wilson, on the 27th of June last, the dis oute between them arising from a game of cards

The Eric express due in New York at noon as wrecked by collision with a coal train. No

In the United States Cleentt Court to day Cas om House Inspector David P. Harris was found guilty of smuggling cigars and remanded for

Many signatures to the call for the meeting at Cooper institute are being obtained at the several mercantile and maritime exchanges. Several thousand are expected to sign by next Monday. The steam-tug Speedwell, reported missing, had on board thirty persons, and was engaged in some Government work connected with torpedo manufacturing. As she has not arrived at New port, where she was bound, it is feared she has been lost with all on board.

The Evening Post prints an account of an earth

unke shock being felt at Newark, Paterson and icinity, last night. At the latter place a fingman on the Eric railway was so overcome by the shock that he fell upon the track and was crushed by the train he was engaged in fingging at the time. A later telegram states that the supposed earthquake was the explosion at the works of the Rendrock Powder Company of a barrel of Rend-rock powder. The shock was felt nine miles dis-

ANOTHER OF DANA'S LIES. A SPICY CARD FROM EX-CONSUL RILEY

RICHMOND, VA., Jun. 4, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: In the New York Sun of the 24th of De cember last I discovered an article reflecting or rayself which it is proper I should notice, and for your paper? The article reads thus: "In June last 140 emigrants were induced by Zandee and McMahen, of New York, to emigrate to Venerucia, S. A., and on their arrival, discovering the swindle practiced on them by Zandes & McMa-hon, they called on the United States consul at the port of Laguayra, whose name was Riley. When we told our story he began to talk about the loveliness of the climate and refused to do anything for our relief, and said his juristiction extended only to seamen and shipwrecked passen-

This is a base lie, for which the editor of the New York Sun, Mr. Charles A. Dana, is responsible. I gave them money, more than I was able to give them, and assisted many of them in returning to New York, as Judge Russell, our minister at Caraces, knows.

I should not notice this article, as it is only necessary for Mr. Dana to advocate a measure to convenit adelegal or denounce virtue to establish cessary for Mr. Dawa to advocate a measure to secure its defeat, or denounce virtue to establish its supremacy. He B a man whose rascality and cowardice make him airsid to enter Pennsylvania or enter the capital of the nation; and when a gentleman calls for him at his office to chastise him for his scurrilous articles by the application of a low stripes with the cowhide he runs to his kennel, like all other cowardly cars.

W. G. Riley.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

(From the Louisville Courter-Journal.)
At this date, when the loan of credit, simply for the Texas Pacific is asked, although busines is stagment and the people are pinched for money, the debt of the Government is steadily decreasing month by month. Now, as we have said, such a measure may prove to be the lever which will move out of the path of progress and prosperity the difficulties which obstruct it; it may start into new life and activity the now dormant energies which quicken the commerce and build up the wealth of a country. At any rate it is worthy or discussion, and entitled to a fair hearing. The South arks that it shall be considered, because she believes that it shouldes salvation or run for her. But as she is about to commence her case as the recital of her discress and the prayer for silef trembles on her lips—and generous and just men in the North are bending forward to listen to her story, in prances a wild here of the hustings, "fresh from the people," and determined to stay there, who, with a voice like Johnny Hook's at Yorktown, when he bawled, "Beeff beeff" shouts "Stop your ears; don't hear a word of all this: "In the present financial condition of the country no ald must be given anybody or anything." discussion, and entitled to a fair hearing. The

THE LATE MORGAN L. SMITH.

A REMINISCENCE OF HIS LIFE FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

General Sherman, writing to a friend from St.

Louis, regarding the sudden death of Gen. Morgan L. Smith, relates the following incident in
his career:

"He was Colonal of the 5th Misson of the Calendary of Calendary of the 5th Misson of the Calendary of the 5th Misson of the Calendary of the 5th Misson of the 5th Mi GENERAL SHERMAN.

gan L. Smith, relates the following incident in his career:

"He was Colonel of the 5th Missouri at Cairo, Paducah, and other places, in 1861 and 1852, and was with General Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson. At Shiloh, his regiment was in Lew Wallace's division. It did not share in the first day's fight, April 6, but reached the battle-ground about dark. The next moreing we all advanced our line about a mile—wallace's division on the extreme right, next mice, next McClernand's, &c.,—and closed on the enemy, a wooded ravine separating us. Then we paused for some hours, our skirmishers engaged in the rayine, and both parties using artillery across the ravine. I was sitting on my horse, when a strange colonel joined my group, and after some time inquired of me what we were waiting for I asked him who he was, and he answered, Colonel Morgan L. Smith, Sh Missouri. I explained to him that in the night General Huell had crossed the Tennessee with three divisions, and was advancing slowly and cantiously on the general left, (we could hear his artillery to our left rear), and all we had to do was to patiently wait until they were abroast of canifously on the general left, (we could hear his strillery to our left rear.) and all we had to do was to patiently wait until they were abreast of us, when we could all advance simultaneously. He explained to me the position of his own regiment, in the valley below, and said there was a force in front of him which he thought he ought to charge. I advised him to lay low, and perhaps they would feel forware for him, when he could knock them to pieces. He left me, and in a short time I heard the firing of skirmishers, and very soon three or four full volleys, when silence en sued in that quarter. Smith soon reappeared, at on his horse with his right leg across in front of the pommel of the saidle and said it had eccured just as I had said, and that he had 'knocked' them. His manner was so undisturbed, so perfectly cool, and be seemed to comprehend so well the whole situation that I was at once attracted to him. After the battle, when we were rejoicing, I saked for the regiment and General Grant assigned it to my division, and I gave him the command of a brigade. With the exception of a short period when he was absent, seriously wound ed by a ball in his hip, recolved at Chickasaw hayou, near Vicksburg, he served with me during the rest of the war are division commander, and I always esteemed him as one of my best practical server. He was nortestly familiars with the the rest of the war as a division commander, and I always esteemed him as one of my best practical officers. He was perfectly familiar with the drill from the company up to a division, and at Memphis in 1860 bis was the model division of the army. In many battles in which we were afterward engaged his force always bore a prominent part, and his personal conduct always drew from General Grant and myself the highest praise."

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY. A HURRICANE IN A TEA-POT.

n open letter to Mrs. Gillespie, president of the Woman's National Executive Committee of Phil-udelphia. MADAM: Your attention is called to the fellowing extract which appears in the Boston Post: THE CENTENNIAL TRA PARTY.

Ing extract which appears in the Boston Post:

THE CENTENNIAL TRA FAILTY.

A good deal of surprise is expressed about the smallness of the amount of money cleared by the Centennial tea party which was held in the rotunda of the Capitol on two evenings of the week before last. It seems that the receipts reached about \$0,000, while it turns out that only about \$2,200 were cleared. That the expenses should have smounted to over \$0,000, when most of the articles and materials used were contributed gratifications, as well as the free use of the rotunda, is deemed preposterous, and the natural belief under the circumstances is that there was gross mismanagement and extravagance in conducting he sflair.—Cor. Boston Post, 29th.

You are aware of the bitter feeling which has been aroused in the District concerning the Centennial caure in Washington. With the exception of the butterfly element, the great substantial mass of citizens wish to inquire why our Centennial president, by well-directed diplomacy, has been entirely set aside. Who is this New York chairman who sports two names, who supercedes our Centennial president, who attropates all power, who insults and afterwards ignores Georgetown, who hoodwinks Congress, and attempts to lend the virtuous, patriotic women of the District A number of Congressmen have declared their intention at the time was to vote the use of the rotunda to the District of Columbia, and not to the Washington tea corporation alone. We would ask the illustrious descendant of the great Benjamin Franklin why a citizen born in the District was not given the power to collect our mittes and sheekels before they are turned over to the honest Centennial fund?

If we must have a new fledged citizen for chairman why are we forced to take one who has had two living fathers at the same timo? Was it necessary that she should circumnavigate the world in company with an Illustrious statesman before she should become our chairman? She calls herself an "adopted daughter." We ask Mrs. Gillespie if daoption do

minors and not to women after they have turned the tender corner of a quarter of a century? In the name of the workingwomen of the District, and to this noble class "Olivia" has the honor to belong, we would tenderly ask Mrs. Gillespie how many thousands of dollars it costs to adopt an aged child, and also if we are expected to pay in the same proportion for our adopted chairman? Respectfully,

Of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1878. TYPHOID PNEUMONIA.

ITS FREQUENT FATALITY AND MEANS

The frequency of deaths by typhoid pneumonia and kindred diseases is a solemn warning to all ersons in delicate health to guard against the persons in delicate neath to guard against the vicissitudes of our changing climate. Cliear and warm in the morning, cloudy and cold in the evening; pleasant to-day, to-morrow rain or snow, we can scarcely reckon upon two successive days of equal temperature, and a chilling humidity is the prevailing tendency. A common and fruittil source of colds, pneumonia and other derangements of the lungs is almost entirely overlooked. Most houses are heated by coal; fires. There alwaysecapes more or less gas from these fires into the atmosphere of the rooms. This gas, combined with the air exhaled from the lungs of the persons in the rooms, however unconsciously it may be breathed, is certain to vitiate the blood and produce debility, especially of the lungs and muceus membranes. Fersons going from such atmosphere, thus debilitated, into the colder and chillier air out of doors are; almost certain to experience some sort of congestion. If the feet are permitted to become damp and cold the danger is still greater.

The diseases produced thereby are generally colds, catarrh, derangements of the liver and kidneys, and these grow into pneumonia, rheumatism or typhold fever.

It is difficult to avoid such exposure, but sometimes little timely precautions will ward off disease, such as keeping a vessel of water upon the stove, which absorbs the poissonous gasses in the room, watery vapor having a strong affinity for the carbonic seld gas which is the noissonous dissitudes of our changing climate. Clear and

the stove, which absorbs the poisonous gases in the room, watery vapor having a strong affinity for the carbonic acid gas which is the poisonous element, eating healthful, nutritious and easily-digested food and wearing warm clothing—always clean—and in ameent regulated by the changes of temperature—from indoor to out and from warm sunny days to damp, chilly nights, or to storms. Every person, however circumstanced, may exer-cise these precautions to a greater or less extent, and thus avoid many of the diseases prevaient during our winter seasons.

during our winter seasons.

The severity of whooping cough and scarletina diseases, now prevailing among children, is agravated by these same causes, and might be mitigated by the same kind of precaution, and the lives of many of the little ones thus saved.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

GONE TO THE BAD.

BORN IN A BROTHEL-REARED IN A COL-LEGE-AN ARMY OFFICER'S WIFE-A CHEYENNE BEER GIRL-AND NOW AN

HEIRESS.
The Colorado Democrat says: Special Detective H. S. Brower, of Covington, Ky., has been spend-ing a short time in Denver, Pueblo, and Cheyenne en the lockout for a girl whose real name is Ella S. Blackwalk, but whose name at this time is Maude Carlisie, a well known courtesan of the On Tuesday Brower obtained a clue to the

S. Blackwalk, but whose name at this time is Mande Carlisie, a well known courtesan of the worst type.

On Theeday Brewer obtained a clue to the girl's whereabouts he was alter, and at once proceeded to Cheyenne, where, are modern to return with him to Cincinnati to assume a fortune left her by the death of her mother, who was, during the war, one of the gayest and dissolute women in Cincinnati. This woman died about two months ago, leaving property to the amount of sixty-five or seventy thousand dollars, with no heirs except this lost girl, the former inmate of one of the beer and concert halls of Cheyenne.

A brief outline of the girl's life was giren our reporter lists night by Mr. Brewer. She is the daughter of a noted gambler of Columbus, Ohid, where her mother was born and reared. Blackwalk was shot and killed in a fray at the 'lronclad' in Memphis, at the close of the war, leaving his mistress, Mande's mother, the proprietress of a noted Cincinnati bagnio. The child was reared with the greatest of care and solicitade, and was never permitted to see or know ought of her mother's life. In the scalution of a seminary at Greenville, Uhio, the girl grew up and acquired a first-class education without so much as a breath of suspicion as to her parentage or family connections.

A About three years ago Miss Blackwalk discovered her origin and her mother's mode of life. She at once left school and insisted upon going to her mother's dea in Cincinnati. This was positively denied her. Her mother consented, however, to her taking up her abode in Covington Kentucky, where an old lady companion was employed as her gaardian. The precaution of the food mother to save her daughter from her own fate only hastened the fall.

At Newport Harracks there was stationed, in less, a young officer named Thrailkeld, with whom miss Blackwalk became acquainted, and whose mistress she became, following him with his commod to Dakota, and finally to Fort Laramie, traveling as his wite. Becoming tired of garrison life and Thrailkeld with

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CABI-NET YESTERDAY.

EVIDENCE TO SUSTAIN THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT OVERWHELMING . THREATS TO ASSASSINATE HIM-CAUCUS TO-NIGHT-SOUTHERN OUTRAGES - THE BURNED MAILS AND TREASURE-BUT-LER'S LOUISIANA BILL, ETC., ETC.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday all the mem bers were present except Secretary Delano, who was represented by Assistant Secretary Cowan. The session lasted from noon until about 2:15 o'clock. The Leuisiana troubles was the principal subject of conversation. Additional intelligence on this subject was presented for consideration. The conversation on the subject was, how. ever, adjourned without any definite results

having been reached. The special message of the President relative to Louisiana will probably be furnished in time to be read at Cabinet meeting on Tuesday next and transmitted to Congress the same day, together with a mass of documents relative to cer tain events which have transpired in the South within the past few years, which are in the course of preparation at the War Department and the Department of Justice. These documents cor tain weil-authenticated and overwhelming evidence of the existence of armed leagues in most of the Southern States, whose purpose it is to overthrow the legally constituted governments controlled by Republican officials, and bring all the States of the South within the control of the Democratic party.

It is the sworn purpose of these armed leagues to effect their object either by fair or foul means. The documents also contain authenticated and ir refutable evidence of innumerable outrages committed on both white and colored Republicanssome for political purposes and others out of pure wantonness. Some of this evidence is furnished by men of such high character as General Mc-Dowell, commanding the Division of the South, and is made up partly from personal observation and knowledge and partly from reports of subor dinates in whose veracity and judgment the General reposes the utmost confidence. Other evidence is furnished by distinguished private citizens and Government officials in the South whose intelligence and truthfulness cannot b successfully impeached. The whole of this evidence will justify the conclusions reached by General Sheridan, that there exists in Louisiana a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the General Government or the country at large. It will prove that Sheridan is as wise in judgment as he is prompt in action, and will justify also the wirdom of the President in sending him to Louisiana to quell this spirit of defiance to lawful authority, and give security to human life and protection to citizens of all classes and all colors

in the exercise of their legal and constitutional It is probable that the President's message an companying this evidence will cover all the action of the Administration since the requisition of Governor Kellogg for troops to put down the insurrection in September last, and also include copies of all correspondence, military orders and instructions of every nature relating to this subject. The message, it is understood, will also deal with the present status of the State government, and will once more imperatively urge upon Congress the necessity of taking action which shall determine the status of the State finally, or logg government, which government having been recognized and sustained by both the Federal and State judiciary, has become the government de facto, and as such has, under the law and Constitution, been entitled to the recognition and support of the General Government. It is possible that the President may recommend a solution of the difficulties by the authorizing of a new election, with safeguards for an honest and untrammeled exercise of suffrage. The fact will be disclosed by the message that there have been no new instructions in regard to the use of troops issued to the commander of the department in which Louisiana is situated, and that Governor Kellogg made his call upon General Emory for troops on Monday last by virtue of his requisition made in September, and that no orders emanated either from Washington or from

General Speridan in regard thereto. REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. In accordance with the call, there will be a caucus of the Republican members of Congress to-night, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the condition of affair South, and more especially in Louisiana. It is expected that they will agree upon some definite plan of action upon the subject.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DECISION. On a question submitted by the Secretary o the Treasury, as to whether claims for an allow-ance for stamps, under section 3,426, Revised Statutes, are barred by the provisions of section 3,228. Revised Statutes, when not presented within the time prescribed by said section, the Attorney General decides in the affirmative.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS. The case of Mr. Irwin remains in statu quo. As will be seen by the proceedings in the House yes-terday, he will remain in the personal custody of Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the present. He is still in a very feeble condition. be an infliction entirely unnecessary. The officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are in the city in force, and seem determined to press the investigation to a close.

THE COMMITTEE. Mesers. Sypher, of La., Wells, of Mo., and Barnum, of Conn., have been appointed a sub-committee of the House committee on Pacific railreads to consider the petition of Col. Scott and others, asking relief for the Southern rail-

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to make an adverse report upon the bill provid-ing for the creation of a new State out of portions of Louisiana and Texas. BILLS AND PETITIONS.

BILLS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. Lewis yesterday presented in the Senate a
petition from members of the fire department,
District of Columbia, protesting against the projusted decrease of salaries as proposed by the
Morrill bill, and asking for an increase, which
was referred to the Committee on the District of
Columbia. Columbia. The same gentleman also introduced a bill to aid the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company in the construction of their road to the Ohio

river. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to indorse the guaran-tee of the United States on the bonds of the road to the amount of \$30,000 for every mile of the road between Washington and the Uhio river, a total distance of not exceeding 350 miles. THREATENED ASSASSINATION, During the past three days the President has received four anonymous notes, two of them from Baltimore, threatening him with assassination if he does not at once recall the Federal troops from

Louisians. One of them kindly suggests that he make peace with God, as he will surely meet the "deserved fate of Abraham Lincoln." In this connection it may be stated that before the fact with a Baltimore lady (†)-whose name can be was work for him to do." The gentleman expressed surprise at such sentiments, when she replied that "Grant was a greater tyrant than lincoln, and that desperate diseases required CHURCH PROPERTY.

The subject of taxing Church property is again to be sgitated. It will be remembered that the bill providing for the present government pro-vided for the appointment of a commission to as-sess the value of all Church property in the District. The duty was duly performed, and the bills for taxes made out as in the case of private property. With a view of having this action reversed a committee of clergymen, consisting of Rev. Drs. Sunderland, Addison, Grey and But-ler, held an interview with the Senate Commit-tee on the District of Columbia yesterday, and were listened to with -marked attention by the were instensed to with marked attention by the members of the committee. They argued that in most countries the State helped to support re-ligion, but here they proposed to have religion support the State; in other words the law had put an embargo on religion. The law was also discriminative, inasmuch as all charitable and educational institutions were exempt, and under

and valuable estates free from taxation, while others who only owned the ground upon which their churches stood had to pay such taxes that

some of their congregations could not stand it and would have to cease worship. A large number of lawyers had expressed the opinion that the tax mposed by the Commissioners was unlawful, as they could only collect taxes upon property "as provided by law." Under the law the property shall have been assessed before taxes can be collected thereupon. This property had nover been assessed, and therefore no taxes could le-gally be collected. The matter could be successfully contested by law, but the reverea. men preferred to seek remedial legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1875.

OFFICIAL MAILS AND TREASURE BURNED. All the Department mails for the North of Thursday, as well as the currency in charge of Adams' express for the North, were burned in the railway collision and fire on the Baltimore and Potemac road of the same night. In consequence the mails had to be duplicated yesterday. This occasioned the performance of double duty by many of the officials, and made the day an ex-ceedingly busy one. The treasure boxes, with their charred contents, were returned to the Department by the express, and the packages hav-ing all been registered can be easily duplicated and forwarded to their destination without loss to anybody further than the cost of new notes. The Western and Northwestern mails, which go by the Baltimore and Ohio railway, were unaffected by the accident. The only pouch saved from the burned car was one small pouch from the South lestined for Baltimore.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGE COMMITTEE. A fall meeting of the members of the Southern Outrage Committee was held resterday, and it was agreed that the sub-committee-Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter-had entirely ex-ceeded their authority in the manner in which they had acted while in New Orleans. They were sent there to take a survey of the situation, and ascertain as far as possible, by observation and inquiry, the state of affairs, but with the distinct understanding that if it became necessary to take testimony the entire committee should be elegraphed for, and they would at once respond. Said a member of the committee yesterday after the meeting: "If Mr. Walter Phelps is correctly reported in the New York Tribune, and he doubtess is. I will go to New Orleans to satisfy myself, if I have to walk, before I will subscribe to or approve it." The trouble is, the three gentlenen named thought that they might establish a triumvirate, settle the difficulties in their own way, play umpire and make and unmake the government of the State as it suited their purpose. That they will not be sanctioned in their acts will be fully demonstrated after their expected return to-day.

MR. BUTLER'S LOUISIANA BILL. Mr. Butler's bill to provide for a legal and tair lection in the State of Louisiana, and to guarantee a republican form of government, provides that an election shall be held on the fourth Tues. day in May, 1875, for State officers and members of the Legislature, under the superintendence of three suitable persons, to be appointed by the President. These persons are to select two others, one from each political party, as State registrars, to make a new registration of the voters of the State. Each parish is to have, in like man-ner, two supervisors of registration of different parties, with two clerks.

The superintendents are in like manner to ap-point commissioners of elections in each election precinct from different parties. The ballots are to be publicly counted at the closing of the polls, and the result certified by the commissioners; the persons so elected to serve to the end of the term for which they would have served had they

been elected in 1872 and 1875, Section 22 of the bill authorizes the President to use any part of the army or navy to carry out the provisions of the bill, and appropriates \$200,-000 to defray the expenses of this registration

The bill is an elaborate one and goes into detail in the arrangements, being substantially the bill introduced by Mr. Butler last year. THE PRINTING BUREAU.

The following paragraph, which we copy from of yesterday, exhibits, if the larity or carelessness on the part of some official in charge of the preparation and issuing of the special paper upon which our legal-tenders and

special paper upon which our legal-tenders and other Government securities are printed:

"An incident occurred this morning before the House Committee on Banking and Currency which produced quite a sensation among the members of the committee and the spectators. The attorney for one of the New York bank note companies drew attention to a sentence in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury stating that not a piece of the fibre paper upon which our Government issues is printed had ever been lost. As showing that the Secretary's informant had mislead him, the attorney threw upon the committee's table a bundle containing one hundred sheets of localized fibre paper that had been manufactured by the Government, and had come into the possession of the bank note companies. The attorney declined to say how they came in possession of this Government paper until Mr. McCartee, superintendent of the engraving and printing bureau, could be present to be interrogated about this singular affair. As it is understood generally that the fibre paper is a protection, and a point having been made of this by the Department, it would be well to have this branch of the bank note printing controversy theroughly investigated, as the Secretary and the community may need information on this point. This matter may be explained satisfactority, but the public will demand that there shall be a system adopted that is abcolutely safe. The paper account between the Department and these New York bank note companies has been closed long since, and yet the above named one hundred sheets of fibre paper are remaining over and unaccounted for." ther Government securities are printed:

PACIFIC MAIL The Committee of Ways and Means in the morning resumed the inquiry into the Pacific Mail frauds. The first witness was Mr. Parsons, M. C., from Ohlo, who after being sworn, read a written statement substantially as follows: "That second Congress he was a practicing lawyer in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and marshal of the United States Supreme Court; that three years ago Mr. Stockwell, who had long been his client n Claveland, and whom he knew well, asked him at a time when he was not a member of Congress to assist the Pacific Mail Company to obtain a subsidy. Thereupon he collated statistics of aid given steamship lines by other countries; the relative cost of vessels built in this country and on the Clyde, ac. He had always been in favor of subsidies to American steamship lines, and took occasion at the time he was consul at Rio Janeiro to recommend to the State Department the advisability of giving a Brazilian subsidy to an American line. After the subsidy passed and his labors in its aid had been completed, Stockwell sent for his bill. His connection with the subject was public, and he did not see anything subject was public, and he did not see anything wrong in practicing his profession while he was marshal of the Supreme Court. He was paid by Stockwell \$12,000 and by Irwin \$1,500; no other money was ever directly or indirectly paid him. Of this amount he paid \$1,500 to his brother inlaw, who assisted him. He was employed by Stockwell seven months before the subsidy passed. No person was present when Irwin paid money to any person, and had no knowledge of any money being paid to any member of Congress. He did not deliver the argument he had prepared favoring the subsidy, because it was found that the Senste committee before which he was to have made the argument were so unanim...si in favor the Senste committee before which he was to have made the argument were so unantmus in favor of the subsidy that it was considered unnecessary. He never asked any member of Congress to vote for the bill, and never called with Irwin upon any member of Congress in its interest. He never employed anybody to assist bim, and Irwin never told him who he had employed to assist bim. He had had steek speculations with Stockwell before the passage of the subsidy and since; it was his private business; he lost money, however, on the outcome."

Representative Schumaker was next sworn, and testified that in 1872 he was attorney for the

and testified that in 1872 he was attorney for the Pacific Mail company, Mr. Stockwell and R. B. Irwin; was at the time a practicing lawyer; was not at that time a member of Congress; had been, House; in May, 1872, he had a check for \$275,000 drawn by Richard B. Irwin, and indersed to or der of witness, given him by a client in a confidential capacity; thought he took it to the Bank of Commerce, New York, to have it certified; he declined to state from whom he had received it had it broken up into smaller checks by the Brooklyn Trust Company, and sent the small checks to persons as directed by his client, re-serving as his fee \$10,000; in breaking the check the Brooklyn Trust Company had made a mis-take, and passed \$125,000 to his credit; the error was subsequently rectified, and the amount, less \$10,000, sent to his clients. After a good deal of questioning the witness stated that the check were all sent to the Pacific Mail Steamshi Company-to Mr. Stockwell; he also said the before he would sacrifice his honor as attorney by revealing the secrets of his clients, (one o whom was now in jail.) and without their con sent, he would be willing to walk out of Congress, also, that he had never bribed a membe of Congress, in the Forty-second House or any

CHICAGO, Jan. S.—The Garden City Fertilisin and Rendering Company's buildings were burne last night. Loss \$45,000. Insurance \$5,000. A fire broke out at Honesdale, Pa., vesterds morning at 3 o'clock in Seamen's jewelry stor Front street, and spread rapidly on account of high wind, destroying thirteen buildings, two of which were brick and the others large three-story burnt out. Coynes' hotel and Snyder's large dry goods establishment are among the ashes. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, lusurance \$85,000. PRISON REFORM

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CON-GRESS OF LONDON AND ITS RESULTS -A SECOND CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT ROME.

Sin: Early in 1871 the two Houses of Congres in an International Congress on the prevention and repression of crime, to be held in London the following year. Having been designated by the by the Secretary of State with a general letter to all the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Government in Europe, asking such cooperation as they might fitly render in the objects of the mission, the undersigned spent the summer and fall of 1871 in negotiating with the various European Governments with a view to securing official representation in the proposed Congress on the part of said Governments. The Congress on the part of said Governments. The proposition was everywhere received with favor, and the result was that some twenty-five Governments, in the Old World and the New, were officially represented in the Congress, the whole number of official delegates being over seventy. The representatives of institutions, associations and law departments of universities, with the commissioners appointed by Governments, made up a body of four hundred members, of whom sixty were from this country, most of the States as well as the General Government sending official delegates.

sa well as the General Government sending offi-cial delegates.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Carnavon, now Secretary of State for the Colonies in the British Cabinet, was president of the Congress.

Before its final adjournment, the Congress created a permanent international penitentiary commission, charged primarily with the duty of devising a uniform scheme of international peni-tentiary statistics, and secondarily, with that of deciding the question of another Congress, and fixing its time, place and basis of organization. This commission held a meeting at Brussels last jupe, at which it was unanimously voted to call another Congress, to meet in Rome next year, the delegate from "into plaging a cordial wel-come from the Italian Government. The com-mission felt more than justified—looking upon it rather as a duty—to convene a second Congress, moved thereto by the many signal results pro-duced by the first. A detailed exhibit of these results would occupy too much of your space; let me ask attention briefly to a few of them. The first act of the Danish Government after the return of its commissioner from London was to issue a decree requiring its prisons to be thereforth administered on the principles ap-

thereeforth administered on the principles approved by the Congress.

In Sweden the influence of the Congress has been conspicuous, not only in producing important legislative reforms, but also in stimulating private benevolence. To cite a single example: The Queen Ibwagor Josephine was so moved by the report of the two commissioners from that country that she at once set in motion a project for iounding, by private subscription, a reformatory institution for criminal children on the model of Mettray in France, heading the paper herself with a subscription equal, in our money, to \$37,500.

The King and other members of the royal family tory institution for criminal children on the model of Mettray in France, heading the paper herself with a subscripton equal, in our money, to \$37,500. The King and other members of the royal family tollowed with liberal benefactions, and then the citizens of all classes. The result was a contribution sufficient to found two such institutions instead of one, as originally contemplated, whereupon a wealthy gentleman proferred for one of the schools a farm of 500 scres, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of 150 children. The Congress made a prefound impression on public opinion in Norway, and greatly stimulated effort, both public and private, towards prison reform, though not in a manner so marked as in Sweden.

Nowhere, probably, have the doings at London produced a quicker or wider effect than in Switzerland. Several of the Swiss cantons have adopted, or are in course of adopting, new penal codes and improved penitentiary systems, and in Neuchatel the effect has been to cause a magnificent bequest of nearly a million of trancs to be devoted to the establishment of a great intilution for reclaiming and saving neglected, exposed and criminal children.

Nor has Italy been less prompt than her sister States in pushing reforms since the London Congress. Her Government has founded three agricultural penitentiary colonies on as many islands in the Tuscan archipelago, into which are eligible to be draited the best-behaved and most industrious prisoners from all the prisons of the peningula, after having served out at least one half of

to be drafted the best-behaved and most industrious prisoners from all the prisons of the peninsuls, after having served out at least one half of their tarms of sentence. These prisoners are wholly employed in agricultural labors—chiefly the culture of the vine, the olive and the cereal grains. The plan works to a charm. It proves a wonderful stimulus to good conduct and industry in the prisons, and any serious infraction of rules or good morals in the colonies is declared to be a rare exception, especially as it is instantly followed by the return of the culprit to the stricter penal regime of the prison.

The Congress of London has resulted in the establishment of normal schools for the profes-

establishment of normal schools for the profe-sional education, theoretical and practical, prison diffects in several countries, notably Sweden, Switzerland and Italy. In this lan named country there has been founded at Kon what inight almost be called a great normal of legs for this purpose, into which are gather four hundred young men, all of whom hi learned, practically, some regular busines either that of agriculturalists or mechanics, pri to their admission to the establishment; an a mirable condition, since, prison officers ought be able to direct the labor of the prisoners as we as administer the discipline. is administer the discipline.

Three national commissions—a parliamentary commission in France, an imperial commission commission in France, an imperial commission Russia and a royal commission in Italy—h grows out of the Congress, or rather out of movement looking to the Congress, since the were all created during the interval between first visit of the United States commissions were all created during the interval between the first visit of the United States commissioner to Europe and the actual meeting of the Congress; and that visit was, I think, distinctly recognized, in each case, as the moving cause of their creation. Each of there commissions has now been, for more than two years, engaged in an earnest study of the whole penitentiary question with a view to practical reforms in their respective countries. And a new royal commission is likely soon to issue in England for a fresh study of the same question, the application for which was explicitly declared to have grown out of the Congress of London by Lord Hampton, better known as Sir John Fakington, who headed the dequiation that presented the prayer to the Minister for the Home Department.

Let me add, in passing, that there has never probably been so broad a national or international inquest on any question as that of the great parliamentary commission of France, composed as it is of twenty members of the National Assembly and an equal number of distinguished specialists from

of twenty members of the National Assembly and an equal number of distinguished specialists from outside. This commission has summoned before it, to give their views on the penitentiary question, not only all the leading prison officers and other specialists of France, but has also invited gentlemen from foreign countries to contribute their knowledge and experience to the work in which it is engaged. I have myself had the honor twice to appear before the commission; the first time in 1872, the second in 1874. The commission has already submitted sundry bills to the Legislature as the result of their protracted and very intelligent labors, and others are still in course of preparation.

Even the far-off empire of Japan has felt the strong pressure of the London Congress, and, as the result has adopted a new penal code, by which

Even the far-off empire of Japan has felt the strong pressure of the London Congress, and, as the result, has adopted a new penal code, by which many crimes before punishable by death are now punished by imprisonment.

But probably the most valuable result of the Congress is a volume of international penitentiary statistics, furnished by seven Governments, the only ones that filled up the formulae sent out by the permanent commission, though other Governments have promised for the future. This little book may be, and is, only a small beginning, but it is undoubtedly the germ of a vast body of such statistics which will ultimately be collected, year by year, from all parts of the civilized world, and which will, in time, become an invaluable sid to legislation on all matters concollected, year by year, from all parts of the civilized world, and which will, in time, become an invaluable sid to legislation on all matters connected with crime and criminal treatment.

In view of the remarkable breadth and importance of the results, thus rapidly and imperfectly sketched, members of the commission did not heslate to declare, at the late meeting in Brussels, that the penitentiary question is to-day, in Europe, twenty years in advance of what it would have been but for the initiative of the United States in 1871. The full meed of praise was given to our Government for its action, and it is still looked to for leadership in this matter. Will this Government now draw back and take no further part in the great work which it has so well begun—a work in which our country, in common with all others, has an equal—that is to say, a vital—interest? That might well be if the work had proved a failure; but this is so far from being the case that all history might, I am persuaded, be challenged to produce an instance in which an international conference, depending solely on moral influence for success, has produced, so speedily at least, results so wide, so solid, so beneficent, and so likely to prove leating.

To show the interest taken in high quarters in this work, let me say, in conclusion, that since my return from the meeting in Brussels I have received from Lord Carnavon a letter of congratulation on the delegs of that meeting, and particularly on the determination to hold another congress in 1876, similar to that over which he presided in 1872.

President of the Permanent International Penitentiary Commission.

tentiary Commission, EBEITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. S.

PERSONAL. Hon. Thos. B. Keogh, of North Carolina, ar rived in the city yesterday. Senator Anthony has been confined to his room

Among the arrivals yesterday at the Owen

house were Captain H. B. Nichols, postmaster at Norfolk, and Colonel James D. Brady, of Portsmouth, Virginia. Mirs Ada Sweet, of Chicago, the only lady pension agest in the country and receiving the heaviest salary of any female in the employ of the Government, is in the city. Rev. William V. Tuder, D. D., of St. Louis,

ormerly paster of Mount Vernon Place M. E.

timable lady, will remain for a few days at the residence of Mr. S. T. G. Morsell, 921 M street affairs, and his statements have been vindicated by many recent events. He is a frank, plucky, independent Republican editor, who hates fluckys, political or otherwise,

ANDY JOHNSON STOCK LOOKING UP MEMPHIS Jan. 8.—The Appeal's Nathville, special says Johnson's stock is going up, his opponents not being able as yet to settle on any one

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS. ANOTHER DAY WASTED IN DEBATE

> THE INFORMATION NECESSARY TO INTEL-FOR-PASSAGE OF THE NAVAL APPRO-

IN THE SENATE.

PRIATIONS - REGULARS AND VOLUN-TEERS - JAPANESE INDEMNITY - PRI-VATE BILLS. FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

SENATE. Mr. PRATT, from Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on various private pension bills, which were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. KELLY, from Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably House bill granting right of

way through the public lands and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad Company. ADVERSE REPORTS. Mr. INGALLS, from Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on House bill granting pen-sion to the widow of Rear Admiral Winslow, and

It was indefinitely postponed.

Also, from same committee, adversely on bill in reference to compensation of pension agents.

The bill with the adverse report was placed

on the calendar.

Mr. WRIGHT asked to take up the bill to abolish the Western district of Arkansas, but Mr. CLAYTON stated that he had amendments After some discussion, on motion of Mr. SAR-GENT.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up.

The following amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to: Increasing the appropriation for the Nautical Almanac to \$20,000; increasing the appropriation for the naval laboratory to \$20,000; reducing by \$56,000 the appropriation for provisions for others, seamen and marines; striking out the proviso that repairs on steam bollers and machinery be done in the navy yards when practicable; increasing the appropriation for heating and lighting the Naval Academy and school shops irom \$10,000 to \$15,000; appropriating \$6,000 for transpertation of officers traveling without troops; appropriating \$20,000 for payment of discharged spidlers for clothing not grawn.

The bill was then passed.

In answer to a question from Mr. Boutwell, Mr. SARGENT said the amount appropriated

The bill was then passed.

In answer to a question from Mr. BOUTWELL,
Mr. SARGENT said the amount appropriated
by the bill was a little over \$15,00,000, which was
a little more than the amount appropriated last
year. The principal item of increase was for coal
for ships. The items of iscrease made by the
Schale Committee on Appropriations were small.
Mr. MORRILLI, of Vt. from the Committee on
Public Buildings and Grounds, reported, with
amendment, the bill to donate to the State of
Oregon a public building, lot and material,
situated at the Dalles, Oregon.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mr. LEWIS introduced a bill to sid the Wash-log and Oblo road in the construction of their road to the Ohlo river; also, presented a memorial of the fire department of the District of Colum-bia. Committee on the District of Columbia.

SERRIDAN IN LOUISIANA. The unfinished business—being the resolution of inquiry into the conduct of the military in Louisi inquiry into the conduct of the military in Louisiana—was taken up.

Mr. HAYARD said two years ago be had introduced a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the President, as to the conduct of Major Louis Merrill, of the United States cavalry. Then, as now, the Senator from New York [Mr. Cowkling] had offered an amendment leaving it discretionary with the President to answer. That resolution with the amendment of the Senator passed the Senate on March 3, 1873, and to this day the President had treated it with contemptations stience, and with a full knowledge of the conduct of Major Merrill is South Carolina he had been sent to fresh fields and pastures new in Louisiana.

But that was a small matter compared with the present exigency. Never fince the days of the Revolution had the American people been brought face to face with such grave questions as those now confronting them. It is whether this Government is to remain one of free and equal States, or whether it is to be merged into an absolute military dictatorship. He said the romarks of the Senators from Indiana, [Mr. Mourow.] from Vermont, [Mr. Louwne,] and "graviana" of the Calaxi were tended and were calculated to obscure the question, and by partisan appeals to divert the minds of the people from the true merits of the case. What were the facts? In States with three and four times the population of Louisiana the bleation returns had been tabulated and promulgated within less than a week after the election. In great effices of equal population with that State they had been tabulated and processing the returns within a fraction of two months, and in every case of dispute or doubt they decided in favor of the Kellogg party. He theu proceeded to review the circumstances of Monday last in New Orleans. He claimed that the Conservatives had con Monday lawfully organized the Legislature, there being a quorum present. He would now say nothing asto the swearing in of five members. But he asked the Senate—he asked the Senate—he asked the Construction of the same sat

A PROPHET IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

A FROPHET IN HIS OWN COUNTRY.

What he had foretold then had come to pass word for word. The policy of the President, instead of being modified, had been doggedly intensified. Lieutenant General Sheridan is sent secretly to New Orleans to dragoom the people of Louisiana into submission. Scarcely there three days, having no intercourse with any but the adherents of Reliogs, he sends out his dispatches over the country. He would not say one word against whatever glory or renown accrued to this officer. But he was the servant of the people of the United States, fed and clothed by them, educated by them, and was not their master. Has he forgot that by the Constitution of his country the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, that they shall be secure from unlawful searches and seitures, that no man shall be tried without indictment by a grand jury. Sir, this issue caunot come too soon. If this cavalry officer, with his bloody sword, is stronger than all our personal guarantees of ilberty, it is time that we should know it. Let us see whether the dispatches sent by this officer do not prove him unfit to breathe the air of a republic. In a three days' stay in one city of a large State he proclaims that whole State to be a lawless community. But there have been replies to those communications of General Sheridan. Mr. B. then read from the resolutions passed by the different exchanges in New Orleans and the passed and clergy and others, promouncdan. Mr. B. then read from the resolutions passed by the different exchanges in New Orleans and the bishops and clergy and others, pronouncing as caluminous the statements of General Sheridan. The meanest man of all there, said Mr. B., was the peer of General Sheridan in every respect. Reading from the dispatch of General Sheridan asking that Congress proclaim the White Leaguers banditti, Mr. B. said that if there was the tone that once existed at the White House

canenal sheridan would never again sign his name as Lieutenant Genoral of the army. Did this dispatch sound like an American officer? Did it not rather sound like the commander of a band of Janisseries, asking for instructions from some Oriental despot: In a time of profound peace he asks that Congress shall pass an expost facto law, that he shall try by military commission and murder his own fellow-citisens. As he (Mr. B.) said, if the proper feeling cristed in high quarters General Sheridan would not remain where he was five minutes. He had proved himself utterly unfit for his position. Instead of conciliation, kindness and obedience to the civil law, he rushes at once to set up a military despotism. We talk of Russian rule in Poland, and yet what Russian officer ever penned a dispatch of such remorseless cruelty as this. We read that Secretary Belknap sent a dispatch to General Sheridan that "the President and all of us approve of your course." Every feeling of disgust, of horror and of indignation which I have for the man who could send such a dispatch in have for those who "pprove it. He believed that the American people would repudiate "all of us" who indorse such action. Mr. B. then quo'ed at length from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case on military commissions. General Sheridan holds out threats which are dis-GENERAL SHERIDAN WOULD NEVER AGAIN SIG sength from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case on military commissions. Gen-eral Sheridan holds out threats which are dis-graceful to the cloth he wears and to the country of which he is a citizen. The proposition is now

that the President can, of his own motion and his own discretion, adjudge that sufficient domestic violence caists as to warrant him to interfere in the organization of a Legislature. So far as right is concerned, the people of Louisiana have as much right to pass upon the qualifications of the members of the two Houses of Congress as Congress has to pass upon the qualifications of the members of the Legislature of Leuisiana. What has been done in Louisiana to-day may be done in New York to morrow and in Massachusetts the next day, and it can be done in this Capitol on the fourth of March. If President Grant can break up the Legislature in Louisiana, he can with a single brigade of troops interfere in the organization of the Congress on the fourth of March. He will have the same right to sustain the Cierk of the present House with troops, and allow him to call such asmer as he pleases and organize the House as he pleases. There would be no physical power in Congress to prevent it. But the American people would stand in the way. They will visit upon the heads of the offenders all such visit topoular pulse, to see how far power could go. If the American people were insensible to the wrongs of their fellow-citizens in Louisians, depend upon it they would feel themselves, and in a broader manner, the same diaregard of their rights and liberties. PRESENTED FOR THE PIRST TIME

had been put over this new usurpation; that there was no pretence of obeying the civil authority; no rham of carrying out the decrees of a corrupt court; but it was the plain, open, naked hand of the soldler, and it was for the people to meet the issue. The history of Louisiana was as old as the history of the world; it was the history of resontment axalins; oppression, against tyranny and wrong. Give those people a government that has some regard for them and their interests. He could not forget that to day was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans; a day the results of which were as giorious and as welcome to the people of Delaware or of Maine as to the people of Louisians. Shall the giory of that day be diminished by the shade of this? Is the honor to be cellipsed by the diagrace which is now come upon it? It may have been mistaken judgment as dhigh party feeling which has carried the Executive thus far, but he hoped the American

THE TENNESSEE MASSACRE. THE TENNESSEE MASSACES.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted a resolution calling on the Attorney General to communicate a copy of the report of the United States attorney for the Western district of Tennessee on the massacres committed in that State.

Mr. COPPER moved an amendment, and also all communications on the subject which passed between the Executive of Tennessee and the President of the United States on the same subject.

ject.

The smendment was agreed to, and the resolu-tion passed without objection.

tion passed without objection.

VOTING ON THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION.

The question then being taken on the amendment of Mr. Conkling to add to the resolution of inquiry into Louisiana matters, "if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the public interests," which was agreed to—ayes 32, noss 20—Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, voting with the Republican majority, and Mr. Fennon and Mr. Fenny, of Connecticut, with the Deumocratic minority.

Mr. SCHURZ said he desired to speak on this subject, but was not prepared to go on now, in consequence of indisposition.

Mr. CONKLING, in the course of discussion on a motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution, said the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BAVARD] had levelled many of

HIS REMARKS AT GEM. SERRICAN,

the resolution, said the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayand] had levelled many of

HIS REMARKS AT GEM. SHERIRAN,
on the theory that he was in command on Monday when the proceedings took place at the State-house in New Urleans. His (Mr. C. 's) information was that Gen. Sheridan was not then in command. Further, the Senator [Mr. Bayand] had criticised the Freetdent as being constructively present on that occasion. His (Mr. C.'s) information was also that the President knew pothing of the occurrences until they were brought to him as they were to the rest of us by the tolograph. He though it rather an animalous circumstance that this debate should have gone on for days on a resolution of inquiry calling for facts, and those who took part in it were assuming to know all about it. As it had gone on in this way, perhaps it was well to continue it.

Mr. TIPTUN wished this matter to be posponed till Monday to hear further from the people, whose representaires we were. They were moving in this matter, they were becoming rapidly instructed in law and the Constitution. They had already moved in the great commercial centre of the country. He was glad to see that the Times and the World in denouncing what he considered the most terrible military usurpation which had ever taken place in this country. His people had been cursed with the plague of the grasshoppers, and he did not want them to be afflicted with the worse curse of the unilicensed United States army.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed any postpenement.

United States army.
Mr. SHERMAN opposed any postponement.
If this resolution had been courtes; it could have been passed without opposition in one moment. He denounced the attempt to excite the cause as unjust. The Senate, he could assure the country, would deal with this question properly and rightfully, and if any officers of the army had done wrong they would be held to answer for it. But it was unjust and wrong to arraign these officers on the incomplete evidence before us. There is a dispute as to the facts, and until we have the facts he again said that it was wrong and unjust to denounce the officers of the army. Let us have the facts, and then we can set, and he (Mr. S.) was satisfied that there was enough ability and enough patriotism in the Senate to deal with the Louisiana questice, and to deal with it properly and satisfactority. COUCHED IN PROPER TERMS

ana question, and to deal with it properly and satisfactorily.

Mr. STEVENSON said he did not believe
there was one man in this Chamber who would
appland, under any circumstances, such a dispatch as that sent by General Sheridao, asking
tor authority to institute military commissions.

Mr. SCUTT said this was a question which
should be discussed without any heat. He would
not trust himself to speak of this matter until he
had all the information in his possession. We
should not forget that in 1813 Congress for two
weeks debated whether they would reverse a judicial decision.

AFFECTING AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY. APPECTING AN OPPICER OF THE ARMY.

That officer (General Jackson) had disregarded the writ of Aubeus curpus, and locked up the judge, to prevent him from issuing another writ. So now he (Mr. S.) wished to know all the facts in this case. He wanted to know how the second officer in command in New Orleans got into that State-house; he wanted to know by whose invitation that officer if reasons continued to the command of the command of the command of the came there.

Mr. THURMAN denied the assertion of his colleans the State has the deliberate of the colleans of the colleans of the came there.

Mr. THURMAN denied the assertion of his-colleague [Mr. Shramann] that the debate in this matter was premature. When Federal soldiers invade the halls of a Legislature, it cannot be de-bated too soon. When Philip Sheridan sent a dispatch asking the President to proclaim the citizens of Louisians banditti, it was never too soon to debate it, and such things would be da-bated as long as there was any pretence to free-dom in this country. dom in this country.

Mr. SARGENT asked if it was to be ignored in all this discussion, all this denunciation of military interference, that the

the usurping Speaker, and when the military ex-pelled, at his behest, men who were legally elected, this usurping Legislature expressed its thanks.

Mr. SARGENT then went on to speak of mur-

Mr. SARGENT then went on to speak of murders and outrages in the South, which he said
could not be whistled down by the wind, and
your subsidised press cannot do it. He instanced
the Cousbatta parish massacre as a specimen
brick of the proceedings in the South. He would
not try the men who were guilty of these murders and outrages by military commission, but if
it was constitutional he did not know but what
it would be effectual.

Mr. WEST said last September, when the rebellien took place against the State government
of Louisiana, the President issued his proclamation commanding those in rebellion to disperse
and lay down their arms. This the White
Leaguers had not yet done; they were still in rebellion, and it was these men whon Sheridan
called banditil these men who had not yet returned the arms which they captured from the
State.

Mr. CONKLING. Has

I would like to know what they are.

Mr. WEST. Yes; here is the list: 2 mountain howitzers, 600 Spencer rifles, 300 Winchester rifles, 64 Enfeld rifles, 35 Spencer carbines and 1,500 bayonets: not one of which has been returned, and these men who have not obeyed the President's proclamation are now in robelion against the United States Government.

The discussion was further continued by Messrz. Howe and Messrawon.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Morrox—"and also any information he may have as to the existence of an armed organization in the State of Louisiana hostile to the government of that State and intent on overturning such government by force"—

Mr. MORTON argued for its adoption, and said there was no doubt of the existence of this THE SENATOR GOT A LIST OF THOSE ARMS?

Mr. MORTON argued for its adoption, and said there was no doubt of the existence of this conspiracy to overturn the lawful government of the State, and that the presence of the troops alone prevented their desires being carried out. He said this White League organization ramified all through Louisiana, Alabama, Arkaness and Missirsippi, and their design was also to overthrow the State government of Mississippi. If the President has information of this kind it isvery proper that we should have it.

He did not think it necessary to defend Phil. Sheridan. He did not write like a lawyer, but just as he felt, and as an honest man would write. Where is the man that will deep his statement that "there is inecentity of life and property in

THERE HAVE BREN MORE NEW KILLED IN LOUISIANS for political reasons from 1836 down to 1874 than have fallen in all your Indian wars for twenty years. It looked to him as if there was a concerted plan to obtain possession of all the Scuthern States, and by murder and terror drive out all vestige of the Republican party. Then they will have the whole South solid, and all they need will be two or three Northern States, which they can easily get, and thus secure control of the electoral college. He desied that he had said the whole Southern people were murderers. He did not believe that; but he did believe that, as he had said, murder was rampant in many sections of the South. He was glad to meet the Southern gentlemen on the floor, and glad to hear the sentiments which they expressed, but those sentiments were not expressed elsewhere. Those were not the THERE HAVE BEEN MORE MEN KILLED SENTIMENTS WHICH PREVAILED IN THE SOUTH Mr. GORDON said if the Senator meant that he ultered sentiments on this floor which he would ne uitered sentiments on this floor which he would not utter in Georgia nor in Fanuel half that Sen-

ator uttered a libel on his character.

Mr. MERRIM IN said the statements which he had habitually uttered in this Senate he had uttered in North Carolina.

Mr. MORTON repeated that those scattiments were not the santiments which operated in the Scath Mr. GORDON. They are operative in Georgia. Mr. MERRIMON. They are operative in mr. M.E.KKIRON. They are operative in North Carolina.

Mr. SCUTT asked to refer Mr. M.ERRIMON to the case of Mr. D. Schenck, a member of the har of North Carolina, who tertified that he was a member of the Ku-Kiux organization. He asked the Senator if this man had not been elected to the bench in North Carolina.

Mr. MARRIMON. Yes; and there is no more quiet and orderly district in the United States than his district, where every man, white and black, enjoys his liberty.

Mr. SCUTT asked whether

THIS JUDGE HAD NOT SHOT DOWN A MEURO in the streets of one of the cities of his district, and was he ever brought to trial for it. Mr. MERRIMON said the facts were that the Mr. MERRIMON said the facts were that the judge had been asaulted in his own office by a drunken negro, when he implored to leave, and whom he finally shot down in reli-defence, and he was indicted, tried and acquitted. They had a Republican Governor in North Carollina, and this Governor, in his recent message, had stated that everything was orderly and peaceful throughout North Carolina.

Mr. SCHURZ submitted the following, which, he said, he would sak to take up on Monday and speak to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the neemle of Louis-

Reserved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and to report with the least possible delay by bili or otherwise.

Mr. MCMTON continued at some length in discussing the condition of affairs in the South. He quoted from the election returns of Georgia to prove that the Republican vote in that State had

DECRMAND FROM 100,000, IN 1898, To 45,000 IN 1871.

Now, no gaxplanation could account for this. It was evident that this enormens decrease in the Republican vote came from intimidation, marder and terror. He alluded to a case which had happened in Troup county. At the last election several hundred negroes had been deprived of their votes. He also quoted from the testimony as to the election in Hapides parish and the inimidiation which was practiced there. He read from the minority report in the Kuk lux investigation to the effect that the negro and the white min could not live as equals, and that when the party